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scientific portions of this field, the various methods of producing hypnotism, etc., capable of explaining the more wonderful portions of savage doings and conceptions. Many pertinent illustrations of these facts are given and they lead the author to conclude that it is precisely in primitive peoples that we find as more or less normal most of those phenomena producible in us only artificially and not without danger to the subject; so that the simple observation of well prepared travellers would lead to an unsuspected extension of the field of research."

Quite in the same strain von Hellwald cites cases in which magic, self-induced hypnotism and other factors enter into the complex operations of the fakirs and other oriental priest classes. J. J.

Des hallucinations négatives suggérées. BERNHEIM. *Revue de l'hypnotisme*, Fév., 1889. Réponse à M. le Professeur Delbœuf.

In commenting on a paper of Bernheim's in the January number of the *Revue*, Delbœuf insisted on the very great and intelligent part played by the subject in case of negative hallucination, in language which might be construed to mean that the whole thing was simulation (*vide* AMER. JOUR. PSY. II, 324). To prevent such a misapprehension, Bernheim again defines his position, asserting the complete freedom of genuine cases from all simulation. Unilateral blindness in hysteria is equally real and equally psychic, and occurs where the ignorance of the subject, both of the defect and its connection with her disease, guarantees the impossibility of simulation. With the hypnotic subject the sensations reach the cortical centers, but fail of the further processes, whatever they may be, needed to bring them to consciousness; they are, so to speak, unconsciously perceived. With hysterics these further processes are not lacking, but "the imagination of the subject without her knowledge neutralizes" the sensation.

Quelques remarques sur suggestion. AUGUST FOREL. *Revue de l'hypnotisme*, Avril, 1889.

In this somewhat rambling paper, Prof. Forel touches upon a number of interesting points in regard to suggestion and auto-suggestion (which are the same as far as the subject is concerned), the process by which the operator secures control of the mental machinery of the subject, the unpleasant after-effects of hypnotization (due to auto-suggestion and to be suggested away by the operator), means of making subjects auto-hypnotizable, etc., etc. Apropos of the discussion of Bernheim and Delbœuf, he mentions the arrest and recall of the menses as unsimulable by the subject. In his opinion, "it is not only the will of the subject which is sometimes more, sometimes less completely directed by the hypnotizer, but his whole cerebral dynamism, sensorial (centripetal), motor (centrifugal), and intellectual (central) alike."

Les perceptions inconscientes de l'hypnotisme. A. BINET. *Revue Scientifique*, Fév. 23, 1889.

Binet complains of the misconceptions arising from confusion of terms in hypnology, citing as an example the recent papers of Liégeois, Bernheim and Delbœuf on negative hallucination, which